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VILLA'S MEN BEATEN BACK FROM HILL GIRT SAN PEDRO BY FOES

Inferior Force In Natural Stronghold Cause Carranza Chief to Give Pause and Recruit His Forces for Further Assault

SAN LUIS POTOSI FREE OF SPANIARDS

General Eulalio Gutierrez Naively Admits That Program Contemplates Same Treatment Toward Jesuits In Interview

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
TORREON, April 6.—(Via El Paso, Texas, April 6.)—San Pedro, twenty-six miles northeast of here, will in all probability be the scene of the next battle.

San Pedro is a hill-city whose natural defenses must be approached over a flat country. It was held by a federal garrison, all the time the battle of Torreón was being fought, but the force was prevented by a rebel column from coming to assistance of General Velasco.

Recently a comparatively small force of rebels attempted to take the town, having under-estimated the strength of the garrison, whose real numbers were developed by the attack and General Villa has been building up his force in the last few days for renewal of the assault. The defeat of the federals at San Pedro would, it is said, move the last federal force from this district. The whereabouts of the troops driven from here last week is not known, although it is believed that Velasco is headed for Saltillo. The Spanish colony ordered out of this city by General Villa will probably be placed aboard trains for Juarez tomorrow.

Spaniards Driven Out

JUAREZ, April 6.—Northern and Central Mexico having been thoroughly cleared of Spanish residents by the constitutionists, the latest news of wholesale expulsion of Spaniards is brought here by General Eulalio Gutierrez, the commander of the rebel forces in the state of San Luis Potosi.

"We have expelled every Spaniard from that part of the state which we control," said the general. "and we control all of it except the capital and the city of Matamoros. In the state of Zacatecas, where General Panfilo Natera has possession of the territory north of the capital, the same course has been followed. I estimate that nearly 1000 Spaniards have been deported from these two states in the last two months."

Every consideration has been shown the unfortunate "Gachupines" as the Mexicans call a man of Spanish blood, Gutierrez said. "They have been given plenty of time to carry away with them their household effects and other possessions, but not one has been permitted to remain inside the rebel lines."

The justification for the wholesale deportation is found by the insurance chiefs in article 33 of the Mexican constitution—the famous "perfidious foreigner" clause which gives the Mexican authorities power to deport undesirable aliens.

In diplomatic language, but with emotion not hidden, Gutierrez followed his story of the Spanish exodus by a threat against the Jesuits in Mexico.

"And the Jesuits come next," he said. "Already it has been learned that numbers of Catholic priests have been forced to leave the country in which the Gutierrez men are operating."

Huerta's Methods

MEXICO CITY, April 6.—Mexican Foreign Minister Rojas informed the Associated Press that the Mexican government intercepted a message of Consular Agent Carothers, at Torreón, to Secretary Bryan, declaring it advisable to persist in the statement that "Torreón had fallen," although such is not the case, in order to prevent reinforcements reaching Velasco. Rojas said this is the reason for the withdrawal of Carothers' exequatur. The minister appeared to be convinced the federals are holding Torreón.

Officials here in denying the fall of Torreón even requested the banks to post copies of telegrams from Laredo, Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, asserting that Generals De Moura and Mass arrived at Torreón, completing the (Continued from Page Two.)

INDIANA COAL MINERS BACK UP COLORADOANS

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
TERRE HAUTE, April 6.—Delegates representing 2,100 coal miners of Northern Indiana in convention adopted resolutions calling upon the president and congress "to uphold the constitution of the United States" in behalf of the striking miners of Colorado. The resolution declared the mine operators in the state "violated every law on the statute books pertaining to mines and mining."

VACCINATION IS WAY TO "WHITE LIST"

NEW YORK, April 6.—Department stores, hotels and other establishments where large numbers of people congregate, must have all the employees vaccinated if they want their concerns included in the "white list" which the city health department is going to publish.

Murder is Charge On Which Union Men Are Arrested

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

NEW YORK, April 6.—The arrest today of Morris Strupnick, secretary and treasurer of the Cloak and Suitmakers' Union, revealed the fact that he and two other officers of the union had been indicted for murder in the first degree.

Max Sigman, first vice-president of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union and President of the Cloak and Suitmakers' Union, was arrested yesterday under these indictments. The third arrest is expected shortly.

It is charged that the three men caused the death of Herman Liebowitz four years ago during the great cloakmakers' strike. Liebowitz and four others took part in the strike, but later went to Hunter, N. Y., where they did work for one of the shops in this city. They protested that they had not received the strike benefits promised. The union sent pickets to bring them back. When they reached headquarters, they alleged, Liebowitz was attacked by several men, struck with an iron bar, and died.

Woman Candidate In Chicago Makes More Sensations

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

CHICAGO, April 6.—County Judge Owens, the head of the election machinery of Cook county, asked Chief of Police Gleason to change the entire detail of policemen in the First ward during the aldermanic elections tomorrow. The move was the last in the picturesque campaign of Miss Marion Drake, a law stenographer, to oust "Bath House" John Coughlin as alderman of the first ward, which for nearly twenty years, with Michael McKenna, "Hinky Dink," he has represented in the council. Miss Drake alleged that the policemen ordinarily in the ward were influenced by Coughlin and McKenna and would not give women watchers in her interest sufficient protection.

The campaign of Miss Drake in the very ward which has generally been conceded to be the stronghold of vice and rotten politics in Chicago, has become sensational in the extreme. She announced her candidacy soon after the passage of the suffrage amendment and has made a splendid campaign for office.

PICKETING UNLAWFUL

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

CHICAGO, April 6.—Picketing by union waitresses of a restaurant against which a boycott exists, was held unlawful by the district court, which at the same time ruled that waitresses might continue to publish notices that the restaurant was unfair and was being boycotted.

The decree was issued as the result of prolonged strife by the waitresses against downtown restaurants. The picketing waitresses fought daily with the police, and Chicago's policewomen failed to suppress the waitresses.

MILLIONS MORE OF CHINESE

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 6.—The largest consignment of Chinese eggs shipped from the Orient to America was received on the steamer Empress of Russia today. The shipment, weighing a thousand tons, consisted of 8,792,300 eggs. Most of them were consigned to points in the United States.

WAYNE DAVIS SHOTS WOMAN THEN SUICIDES

Former Deputy Sheriff, Infatuated With Los Angeles Woman, Attempts to Take Her Life

HIS AFFECTION WAS UNREQUITED

Tragedy Occurs On Downtown Street At Time When Hundreds Are Returning from Carnival or Leaving Theaters

Wayne Davis, one time cattleman, former deputy sheriff and more recently defender of the O. T. salmon, yesterday before 11 o'clock last night, shot and probably fatally wounded Mrs. Alice Huntsman, aged about 25, then turning his six-shooter upon himself, sent a bullet crashing into his own head, inflicting a wound from which he died fifteen minutes later. The tragedy occurred upon the sidewalk in front of the Dorris rooming house, on South Second avenue, opposite the court house. It was at an hour when hundreds of people were returning from the carnival grounds to the theaters and in a few minutes the street for several hundred feet up and down the street was jammed with a curious and awe-struck crowd that clamored for vantage points or tried to give assistance to the wounded woman and the dying man.

With the arrival of Dr. Grant C. Monical a few minutes after the shots were fired, the woman was placed in the automobile police patrol and rushed to the Sister's Hospital where Dr. R. W. Craig immediately placed her upon the operating table in an effort to locate the bullet which had penetrated the abdomen taking a downward course toward the spinal column. Dr. Monical remained to give attention to Davis but the aim had been true and the bullet inflicted a wound from which he did not recover consciousness.

For four or five months Mrs. Huntsman had roomed at the Dorris. She came to this city from Los Angeles, where her sister, Mrs. George Memic, and William Huntsman, her divorced husband are said to be living. She recently secured employment at the Waffle Kitchen on North First avenue. She roomed with Miss Bertha Hammer with whom she attended the carnival last evening.

For several weeks Davis has been a roomer at the Dorris. He became acquainted with Mrs. Huntsman and later began showing her attention which she is said to have requited only in part. Upon many occasions, say other roomers at the Dorris, Davis invited Mrs. Huntsman to accompany him to places of amusement or for walks and rides but she usually declined. He frequently chatted with her in her room or in the halls and it became known that he entertained more than ordinary regard for her.

Recently his attentions, it is claimed, became so earnest, she endeavored to rid herself of him. She avoided him as much as possible without actually breaking with him. He is said to have invited her to accompany him to the carnival but she declined and later went to the amusement place in company with Bertha Hammer. It is also said that Mrs. May Irving was with Mrs. Huntsman during part of the evening.

Roomers in the Dorris early in the evening noticed that Davis was pacing back and forth in the court house plaza apparently keeping an eye on the street entrance of the rooming house. Sometimes he would walk up the street as far as Washington street, then return by the plaza walks to the point opposite the Dorris. He was there when Mrs. Huntsman and Bertha Hammer returned from the carnival.

As the two women turned the corner from Washington street and proceeded south to the rooming house, Davis crossed the street and confronted them just as they reached the entrance. He seemed to be carrying his right hand behind his head.

"Where is May?" he is alleged to have said, evidently referring to Mrs. Irving. Before Mrs. Huntsman or the woman with her could make reply, he had raised his hand and fired the bullet striking Mrs. Huntsman in the abdomen. She fell screaming to the pavement while the other woman started for the stairway fearing that he would turn upon her. Believing that Mrs. Huntsman was dying, Davis turned the gun upon himself and again pulled the trigger. The gun was one of the heavy model Colts, 44 caliber and the bullet tore a gaping wound in his skull. He gasped repeatedly with a great pool of blood formed about his head.

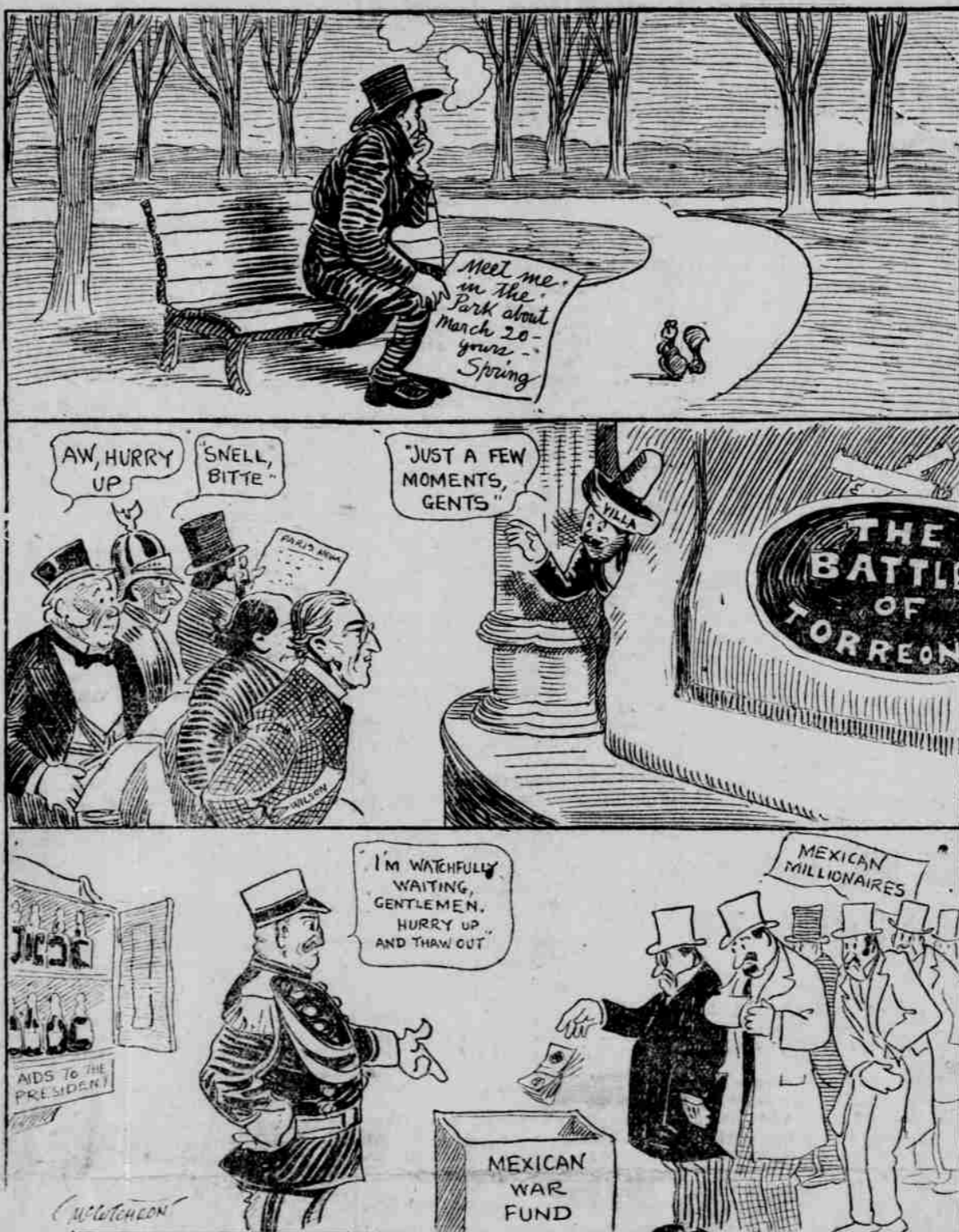
The police patrol was quickly on the scene and Chief of Police Moore who had just left the council chamber, was upon the spot. He assumed charge, and accompanied the injured woman to the hospital after Dr. Monical had announced there was no hope for Davis.

Davis was about thirty-six years old and lived here practically all his life. He was a brother of Charles Davis, a well known cattle buyer, of Robert and William Davis. He had two sisters. (Continued on Page Two.)

WATCHFULLY WAITING.

By John T. McCutcheon.

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WATER USERS VOTE WILL BE BIG, IT'S SAID

Contest for Presidency Warms Up At Last Moment: Prediction Made of Good Vote On Important Issues At Stake

For President
John P. Orme
For Vice-President
Dr. E. W. Wilbur.

Board. First District
C. H. Barkley *Rudolph Kuehler
Rudolph Johnson *H. K. Patch
Second District
*M. Wilkinson *L. E. Graham
Third District
*H. J. Benson *L. E. Graham
Robert A. Evans
Fourth District
*J. J. Casey *E. F. Jack
*J. W. Etter *Dan McDermitt
Fifth District
*Lauritz Lassen *J. L. Irvin
Sixth District
*E. J. Bennett *W. J. Murphy
Seventh District
*E. O. Brown *Wm. Creighton
E. H. Rockwell *A. G. Austin
Eighth District
*W. J. Clemans *Alma M. Davis
*H. B. Morris *M. C. Phelps
Tenth District
*W. W. Dolson *W. T. Tweedy
*J. W. Hoffman

*Nominating candidates.
*Candidates running for unexpired terms or in case of retiring member not seeking re-nomination.

As a result of developments in the campaign line, the Water Users' election for a 1914 board of officers promises to bring out the largest vote in the history of the association. Not only has the fight for the presidency warmed up, but there seems to be an earnest desire on the part of several thousand shareholders to go on record concerning the extension of the project's water resources.

So that no misunderstanding can exist concerning what the Water Users' must vote on, The Republican herewith reprints the three questions placed on the official ballot:
No. 1. Is it deemed advisable to install 21 additional pumping plants in order to care for additional acreage within the boundaries of the (Continued from Page Two.)

DENTIST'S BILL IN THE SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON, April 6.—H. L. Herbert fought a \$85 dentist bill all the way from Honolulu and lost the case in the United States supreme court. He employed four attorneys.

"Guilty," Aubain Stabs Man Who Proved Charge

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

SAN DIEGO, April 6.—Violence scenes attended the closing of the trial of Paul Aubain on a superior court charge of murdering two Italians. Immediately after being pronounced guilty by the jury, Aubain leaped the docket rail and stabbed Assistant District Attorney Dempster McKee with an improvised weapon fashioned from a spoon. The weapon struck a glancing blow, inflicting a flesh wound. Spectators jumped on the prisoner and after a fierce struggle overpowered him. More than fifty Italian friends of Aubain's alleged victims rushed the assailant, requiring the combined efforts of the court attorneys and reporters to protect the prisoner.

A hurried call brought a squad of police, who formed a flying wedge and succeeded after difficulty in getting Aubain out of the court room. As the convicted murderer, covering himself with his hands, left the room, the foreigners, reinforced by women, made a second rush for him. The wife of one of the men Aubain was alleged to have murdered fought her way to within a few feet of the prisoner, screaming that she would scratch his eyes out. The spoon which Aubain used had been sharpened to almost razorlike keenness on the cement floor of his cell.

IRON WORKERS STRIKE

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

DOVER, N. J., April 6.—All the men employed in the iron mines of the Thomas Iron company struck because the company refused to take back eighty-four men laid off a few days ago. The men are affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners and it is predicted they would bring iron mining in this vicinity to a standstill unless the company changed its attitude. The company said the men were laid off on account of slack business.

BAGGAGE LIMITATION UPHELD

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The practice of railroads limiting the liability on baggage to \$100 unless a greater value is declared by a passenger, was upheld by the supreme court.

COMMITTEE ON TOLLS FAVORS OPEN SESSIONS

Widest Publicity to be Given Deliberations of New Body—Some Republicans Refuse to Join Party Opposition

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Publicity for the deliberations on a bill to repeal the toll exemptions on American ships through the Panama canal was determined upon by the senate committee on inter-oceanic canals, which will begin the consideration of the controversy in all its aspects. Senator O'Gorman, chairman of the committee, decided upon open sessions after a conference with his colleagues.

Whether hearings will be held or not has not been decided, but this will be settled when the house repeal bill and compromise senate measures are formally taken up. How long the committee will deliberate before making a report no one would predict, but the administration leaders say any effort to prolong the preliminary consideration will be opposed even to the extreme of moving to discharge the committee from consideration of the subject. O'Gorman and others opposing the repeal, insist that there be no effort to delay the bill in committee. When the issue reaches the senate various forces will be at work to complicate the situation and make it improbable that a vote can be reached for several days.

Senator McCumber, republican, of North Dakota, and a member of the foreign relations committee, who (Continued on Page Six.)

IS FOR FREEDOM OF EMPLOYMENT IN COAL MINES

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Tells House Mines Committee of His Moral Responsibility for Industrial Strife In Colorado.

SAYS LABORER HAS RIGHTS

He and His Father Would Rather Lose Millions Than Deprive American Working Men of Constitutional Rights

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, April 6.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., testified before the house mines committee about the question of his moral responsibility for the industrial strife which kept the coal fields in southern Colorado in a turmoil for six months. After more than four hours cross-examination, Rockefeller told the committee that he and three other directors represented his father's interest of about forty per cent in the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, the central figure in the big coal strike; and as director he fulfilled all of his interest and responsibility in the company when he placed as officers, "competent and trusted men." In charge of the company's affairs, that he knew nothing of strike conditions in the district except from reports from officers of the company; that the strike had become a fight for the "principles" of freedom of labor; that he and his other associates would rather that the present violence continue and that "they lose all their millions invested in the coal fields, than that the American working man be deprived of his right under the constitution to work for whom they pleased; that he favored arbitration of industrial disputes—generally—but in the present instance supported the officers of the company in a refusal to submit the question of unionizing mines to arbitration.

At the end of the hearing, he said he would submit to arbitration in Colorado if it could be assured a fair and unbiased board of arbitration could be secured. He suggested federal judges as the best qualified to serve.

In support of these conclusions, Rockefeller was kept busy for hours explaining, defending and arguing. He asserted the employer and employee were "fellow men and should trust each other as such." But he could see no analogy between the unionization of workmen and the combination of capital.

He told the committee "his conscience acquitted him" of having done his full duty with regard to the striking coal diggers, by placing competent men in authority over them and leaving the responsibility to these men.

The members of the committee spoke of Rockefeller's interest and work in various "uplift" movements and asked why he had not gone about the welfare work in the Colorado coal fields in a similar way.

"I did just exactly as I have done in all my investigations," he said. "I picked out the best qualified men I could find, placed them in charge and trusted them to do their best."

No amount of cross-examination could shake this statement.

AMENDMENT NOT RETROACTIVE

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, April 6.—California's attempt by constitutional amendment to require corporations using the city streets for water and lighting purposes, to procure a franchise from the representative cities, was declared by the supreme court as ineffectual concerning such companies in business when the amendment was adopted in 1911. The Economic Gas company, of Los Angeles, was the case at issue.

OPPOSE OPEN SHOP

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

FORT SMITH, Ark., April 6.—A crowd of men took possession of the Bacho-Dorman Coal company plant near Midland, beat two guards, pulled the wires from the boilers and chased away the workmen. They hung an American flag to the top of the coal dump and marched away, led by a band. The mine began operation under the open shop policy today, although heretofore it employed union men.

LABOR LEADERS' CASES RESTORED TO DOCKET

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Compters, Mitchell and Morrison contempt case was restored to the docket of the supreme court for re-argument on April 20.

The case comes up on appeal from the action of the District of Columbia court of appeals in reducing to thirty days the one year imprisonment sentence imposed by the district supreme court upon Samuel

Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and sentences of nine and six months respectively upon John Mitchell, vice president, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the federation, to fines of \$500 each.

The labor leaders were held guilty of violating the anti-boycott injunction of the district court in 1907, in the Buck's Store and Range company case against the federation.